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THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1903.

WEATHER BULLETIN.  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—For lower Michigan: Variable winds becoming southeasterly and fair weather.

RELIEF FOR THE IDLE.

Mayor Stuart's committee, appointed to devise a remedy to alleviate the suffering incident to the hard times, will meet this evening. Whether the members will be able to agree upon a plan of action will depend very largely on whether one or more feasible plans are submitted. It is a knotty question which will confront them. The theory of the thing must be set aside to deal with the condition. The real condition must first be ascertained before any intelligent plan can be formulated. If it shall be found that a considerable number of the unemployed are in need of bread, it will not be difficult to provide for them from our abundant resources. If it shall be found that a considerable number will be without bread in a short time unless work shall be provided that they may earn more, then the committee will have a real problem to solve. The subject is receiving serious attention in the large cities and the opinions of men prominently identified with the labor movement are eagerly sought. In response to the question "What would you recommend?" put to the following named gentlemen, they replied:

Samuel Gompers, president American Federation: "I would first find out if any are in distress and relieve them first. If any are in distress, I am not one who believes that the state should provide every body work unless it is work that is needed and can be done as well and as cheaply as by any other method. I am an individualist but this is an emergency and requires heroic treatment. No one in this land of plenty ought to be permitted to starve, and the unemployed should be cared for as one who finds the need in actual want and their immediate needs attended to. Then work on the parks or other public works should be anticipated as much as possible and the class of labor that can stand outdoor work given employment as quickly as possible. An organized effort might be made to induce every employer who can continue his business at all to divide the work between as many as possible, and by mutual concessions every one can earn enough to live."

Henry Thompson: "In a time like this there is no time for lectures or essays on what ought to be but what must be. No one should be permitted to suffer, but if that cannot be prevented by work being given, then charity must step in."

Hamilia Garland: "I believe that the present system of taxation is at the bottom of the present distress. I am not one who believes that the state should provide every body work unless it is work that is needed and can be done as well and as cheaply as by any other method. I am an individualist but this is an emergency and requires heroic treatment. No one in this land of plenty ought to be permitted to starve, and the unemployed should be cared for as one who finds the need in actual want and their immediate needs attended to. Then work on the parks or other public works should be anticipated as much as possible and the class of labor that can stand outdoor work given employment as quickly as possible. An organized effort might be made to induce every employer who can continue his business at all to divide the work between as many as possible, and by mutual concessions every one can earn enough to live."

SCHOOL POLITICS.

When it becomes necessary to pledge a candidate for school trustees to the principles of a political party, the cause of education must be in a very bad way. In the fifth ward people's party caucus last evening it was "whereas" that "as soon as it is advisable to make the school trustees directly responsible to a political organization." But the idea that the public schools should be degraded to conform to the tenets of a political party, or that those tenets should control the acts of one authorized to legislate for the public schools is the essence of extreme stupidity. School trustees are directly responsible to the people—just as they should be and just as they will be until by accident or otherwise the absurd principle laid down by the fifth ward people's party caucus gains temporary supremacy. The nomination of the caucus is a bright woman, but if she would save herself from the ridicule of both sexes she will step down and off that platform with becoming grace and self-respect.

SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

Senator Sherman's speech in the senate yesterday is a calm, dignified and dispassionate defense of his attitude toward silver, and a clear and succinct statement of his views on the relative uses of gold and silver as money. He gives a brief explanation of the causes which, in his opinion, precipitated a stringency in financial matters. He does not agree with the president in his conclusions regarding the pernicious character of the bill which he says was "mismanaged for him." He does agree with him that in the present emergency the repeal of the bill is imperatively demanded. Mr. Sherman defends the silver legislation of 1873 with commendable warmth. Denying that silver was demonetized by artifice

or corrupt use of money, he brands the authors of such imputations as liars. In reviewing the history of silver legislation the venerable Ohio senator took up the record of Senator Stewart, and out of his own mouth condemned the silver senator's present attitude toward gold. Mr. Sherman assailed the monetary heresies of the free silver men, and declared that the free and unlimited coinage of silver would be the stepping stone to a silver standard. He is a bi-metallicist in the sense that silver should be maintained as a coin metal on a parity with gold so far as the white metal may safely be used as a part of the currency system. He denounced Wall street, and insisted that money legislation should be enacted independent of clamors for the use and benefit of the masses. John Sherman has been for years the target of abuse for the loud-mouthed demagogues who parade ignorance of finance as the embodiment of Solomon's wisdom on all subjects. He has boldly swept their sinister accusations aside, and stands today where he always has stood, the champion of sound finance.

DETROIT'S BONDS.

Detroit's experience with city bonds of small denominations is not reassuring. Acting upon the advice of the mayor the common council authorized the issuance of \$450,000 in school bonds of small denominations. The city controller followed instructions and the bonds were issued in \$25 pieces. They were offered to the public through advertisements in the city papers, and wide publicity was given to the size, character and security of the bonds. The first week's sales aggregated \$225, leaving an unsold balance still to be disposed of amounting to \$225,000. The ill-success of the public sale has led to the discussion of the advisability of offering the remaining debentures at private sale, based upon a bid made by the mayor for one or more of the bonds. This is so clearly in conflict with the charter provisions regulating bond sales that it will not be adopted. The mayor and council must face the unwelcome truth that the \$25 bond experiment to circulate money is a dismal failure. The arguments in favor of such an experiment are quite familiar to the citizens of this city, for a like experiment with our street improvement bonds has been advocated. The result in Detroit will probably dampen the ardor of those who assert that a five per cent. city bond is a better investment than a six per cent. real estate mortgage. It will also modify the opinions of those who hold that a five per cent. city bond will draw out hoarded money when an offer of one per cent. a month drives it further into the recesses of the safe deposit vaults. The only rational way to dispose of bonds is to dispose of them in quantities and sizes to suit the purchasers. The holders of small savings, the hoarders and skiffleers will not part with their cash with full knowledge that the temptation is offered for the express purpose of capturing it. With the failure of the Detroit experiment before us it would be folly for us to hope to succeed.

COLORADO'S IDLE.

State Labor Commissioner Brentlinger of Colorado estimates that there are 35,000 unemployed men in the state, as the direct result of closing down the mines. This is an unfortunate condition of affairs, and one for which the Colorado mine owners are directly responsible. When the price of silver was comparatively high, they worked their mines to the fullest capacity. As a result of this greed, thousands of men, dazed by the ignis fatuus of high wages, flocked to the state for employment. When the mine owners had loaded the market with every ounce of silver it could stand, and the bottom had dropped out of the price, the silver barons closed down their mines and left their employes in the lurch. With consummate impudence the barons demanded that the people of the United States, by fiat of law, should double the market price of silver, and thus make it possible for them to continue at a handsome profit their policy of over-production. The people have refused, and the outlook for the moneyless employes is discouraging. The men that are responsible for the 150,000 hungry mouths in Colorado have little to worry about. They have money enough to live comfortably if their mines do not produce another ounce of silver in years.

No matter how seriously blockaded may be the customary avenues of trade and finance there is certain to be developed another route opening to the same destination. When the banks began to look upon drafts with suspicion the resourceful and quick-witted business men immediately utilized the mails. The result is that the money order department of the government is taxed to its capacity to serve the people.

DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday Tuesday. The young-hearted autocrat is still strong and vigorous, despite the ravages of more than four score years, and every lover of pure and exalting literature will wish that he might still remain one of the boys for another four-fifths of a century.

CLEVELAND is without an organ in Colorado. The Evening Post of Denver, a newspaper that advocated Cleveland's election as the only salvation for the country has relinquished its head upon life. The stringency pinched it to the wall, it howled for a change. It got it when the first got the cut-throat.

Nobody will be so uncharitable as to associate the tragic death of Major Clement Hiram with the issue he learned at the fact of the General of Christian science. Poor man, he was dejected and discouraged and saw his life in a very quiet manner at his own self to escape the crushing load of care

that weighed upon his bright mind. All the comfort he could get was from the solacing, although meaningless, precepts of Christian science.

THAT the senate will pass either the Voorhees or Wilson repeal bill is believed to be a certainty. There is therefore no reason in the wide world to anticipate further injury from the Sherman act. It doesn't make any difference whether the senate votes next month or next spring.

It remained for the Chicago Herald to discover that by passing the Wilson bill congress has redeemed one pledge in the democratic national platform. The instances when the democratic party has redeemed any of its platform pledges are so few, that The Herald may be pardoned for its exultation over this.

ACCORDING to Comptroller Eckels forty of the national banks that suspended this year have resumed business. Even the persistent yawp of the calamity howler cannot stay the reaction that has followed the effect of his first blighting shrieks.

WEAK local labor unions to withdraw their deposits from the banks to buy city bonds no relief in the money stringency would be experienced. The cause of the stringency is largely in the withdrawal of bank deposits.

SEVERAL persons were wounded in a Madrid riot, because of the refusal of an orchestra to play the Basque hymn. American conductors who refuse to gratify the demand for "After the Ball," should take warning.

GROVER's return to Washington might appropriately be celebrated by getting out the marine band to play, "Hail, the Conquering Hero Comes," or "Papa Wouldn't Buy Me a Bow-wow."

CHICAGO police charged a crowd of sulen Italians on the Lake Front yesterday afternoon and drove the lawless dagoes to cover without seriously injuring one of them.

AGAIN the home rule bill is up for final action. The home rule bill must be a consumptive judging from the number of last stages it has reached.

IT is a notable fact that most of the violence and disorder attending the mass meetings of the unemployed are fomented by ignorant foreigners.

WILLIAM M. SPRINGER didn't spend four weeks at Mackinac for nothing and he's bound to introduce that tariff bill or lose an arm.

SPEAKER CRISP is a good sort of a fellow as men go, but he should have known better than to cross swords with Tom Reed.

CARSAH may have had his Brutus and Charles I. his Cromwell, but neither of them ever had a Governor Waite.

As a general statement of fact, no news may be good news; but it won't work in a newspaper office.

EVEN a railroad wreck cannot stop a Grand Rapids Hollander on his way to a Netherlands celebration.

KENTUCKY is not worrying about that sugar famine. Kentucky always takes her's straight.

STATE PRESS COMMENT.

It begins to look very much as though the silver states would have to develop their general resources, which are of the most unproductive character, and quit trying to build up wealth, greatness and political control on a single industry. The practice of the government in granting special favors to wealthy and influential classes that they may pile up mammoth fortunes at the expense of the masses, has been suspended.—Detroit Free Press.

Taken as a possible indication that silver extremists are not popular with a majority in the senate, the vote to exclude Messrs. Manti and Allen is a hopeful sign, but there is reason to believe that it was their republicanism as regards the tariff and other issues, rather than their democratic ideas of currency, that led to the refusal to seat them.—Detroit Tribune.

Mr. Springer had prepared a tariff bill which proposed, among other foolish things, to put iron ore on the free list. But now that Mr. Springer has been put where he will not be in a position to frame tariff bills to be supported by him—or can proceed to put his tariff measure where Speaker Crisp put him—on the shelf.—Marquette Mining Journal.

Lucy Parsons continues to harangue the Chicago anarchists on every available occasion, urging her hearers to violence and destruction. Her husband was hanged for engaging in this sort of work, and forbearance in Lucy's case may yet cease to be a virtue and her privileges abridged.—Kalamazoo Telegraph.

The fact that both this country and England each claim to have won the Bering sea decision, proves that it was not far from right. It must have been deftly adjusted to please a majority on each side involved.—Muskegon Chronicle.

OFF FOR THE WHITE HOUSE.

BURTON HAY, Aug. 30.—President Cleveland left Gray's Valley, Pa., for his yacht "Onondaga" this afternoon. Mrs. Cleveland and baby Ruth and the nurse accompanied him. They will go directly to New York and will arrive early to-morrow morning. The president will leave at once for Washington.

TOOK 1,100 BALLOTS.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 30.—A dispatch to the Enquirer from Trenton, N. J., says that the tenth district republican convention, for 1,000 ballots, voted unanimously as follows: Wilson, 21; Frank, 21; Matthews, 18; Henry, 13; Foster, 14; Rogers, 8. The 1,100th ballot was taken at 12:20 a. m. and the convention resumed.

DR. HOLMES' BIRTHDAY.

RECORDS, Aug. 31.—Oliver Wendell Holmes did not have many sailors yesterday. The general "Anatomist of the Human Race" passed the 84th mile stone of his life in a very quiet manner at his own home at Beverly Farms.

FOR HOME RULE BILL.

Gladstone Made the Final Speech on the Measure.

CITED ENGLAND'S HISTORY

Silenced Unionist Leaders by an Array of Cold Facts as to Liberty of Nations.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The last stage of the home rule bill debate in the house of commons began today.

Mr. Gladstone rose amid a storm of cheers. He began his speech with references to the criticisms made by unionist leaders on the historical precedents he had cited on former occasions for home rule in Ireland. The opposition, he said, had contended that in no other country could analogies be found for changing the union between Great Britain and Ireland. Their contention could not be supported by historical facts. In Austria-Hungary, in Norway and Sweden, in the United States and in the British colonies were to be found the abundant proofs that it was altogether desirable to separate local from imperial affairs.

Faith in Liberty. Throughout European and American literature it is not possible to find a writer who is entitled to consideration who approved of the conduct of England toward Ireland or attempted to apologize for the grievous and shameful history which, since the union, they had felt compelled to deplore.

"We have faith in national liberty—faith in its efficacy as an instrument of national education. We believe that the experienced wisdom of the whole vast field, encourages to our work at every point. Finally we feel that the passing of this great measure after more than eighty days debate does, will and must constitute the greatest among all steps hitherto provided towards the attainment of a certain and early triumph."

Mr. Gladstone was followed by Leonard Courtney, unionist for the Bodmin division of Cornwall, who then moved the rejection of the bill, and John S. Redmond in behalf of the bill.

Soldiers Fight Fire.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Forest fires have burned for two days near Figueres, in the department of Somme, and destroyed eighty hectares of timber. Yesterday 300 soldiers were called out to fight back the flames. One of them was burned to death and several others were injured. The last news is that the fire is still spreading.

Music in the Flames.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The packing-box factory of George York and Co., the pianoforte factory of Squire & Sons, and several other workshops and stores on Euston road, near Stanhope street, were burned this morning. Squire & Sons lost 200 pianos. Loss \$400,000.

Suppressing Cholera News.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A dispatch to the News from Odessa declares that several deaths there due to cholera have been officially recorded as due to dysentery.

Big Blaze in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 30.—Fire this afternoon damaged six stores in the large Laidlaw block on the south side to the extent of \$100,000. The largest losers were those of the McCormick Harvester company, who suffered a loss of \$60,000. Uninsured W. H. Starkweather, whose loss was \$15,000, and customers of the Milwaukee Transfer and Storage company, whose aggregate losses were about \$80,000.

HOTEL CHATS.

E. L. Bridge will begin work behind the desk in Sweet's today, assisting Will Stow in rooming guests and making the wayfarer believe that it's good for him to be there. Mr. Bridge is well known in Grand Rapids. He clerked in Sweet's several years ago, but for some time he has been proprietor of the Dunham house in Manchester. He sold the hotel to Ed and John Killam, of this city. He is a thorough hotel man in every respect.

Evart D. Scott, president of the Ann Arbor Agricultural association, was a guest in The Morton last night. He was accompanied by his family, and by Lanny C. Scott and Miss Clara Dean. The were on their way home from the north.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Moss of Wausau, Wisconsin, died in The New Union last night. Mr. Moss is superintendent of the Wausau schools and was on his way home after a visit with his parents in Maple Rapids.

Edgar M. Snow and J. B. Knight, of Chicago, are guests in The Morton. They are on their way home from a fishing expedition to northern Michigan. Mr. Snow is agent for the Blodgett property in Chicago.

A. V. Panfili, senior proprietor of The Morton, returned from Old Mission yesterday, where he spent the summer. He was accompanied by his sister, Mrs. H. M. Ford, and Mrs. Collins, of Washington, D. C.

Joseph W. Ewing of Alma, principal of the preparatory department of Alma college, was a guest in The New Livingstone yesterday. Mrs. Ewing accompanied him.

H. C. Wagner of Chicago, known to musical fame as "Happy Cal" Wagner, was a guest in Sweet's for a short time yesterday.

Sam Main of the Cutler & Savidge lumber company, Spring Lake, was among yesterday's arrivals in The Clarion.

John A. Webster, of Portland, a prominent Iowa county republican politician, was a guest in The New Livingston last night.

Neal McMillan, of Rockford, state oil inspector, and A. R. Kinnison, a Shelby merchant, dined in The Morton yesterday.

James Moriarty of Cleveland, is in the city buying furniture. He is a guest in The Morton.

Frank Kane, chief clerk in The Eagle, returned yesterday from a visit to the state fair.

Warren, Detroit; H. S. Waterbury, Sparta; J. A. Haak, Luther; W. C. Baker, Spring Lake; G. F. Cook, Sand Lake.

Swager's—Miss Moon, Detroit; J. W. Hochmeier, White Pigeon; L. V. Dairs, A. Jones, Fremont; J. E. Roe, Detroit; Fred Brundage, Muskegon.

Engle—F. W. Hastings, St. Louis; John W. Perkins, Pontiac; C. A. Underhill, Rockford; W. Kipbart, Albion; A. J. Nichols, Detroit; N. Brayton, Freeport; A. D. Sawyer, Grand Lodge.

Kerr—C. M. Fuller, Lansing; A. E. Daring and wife, Big Rapids; G. W. Bewley, Charlotte; Mrs. W. A. Field, Muskegon; H. Parker and wife, Detroit; A. G. Clark and wife, White Cloud.

Bridge Street—P. Kelly, Lowell; E. C. Riggs, Hillsdale; E. D. Jaqua, Pierston; Fred Hastings, Sparta; Thomas Jeffrey, Kalamazoo; W. Wallace, Muskegon.

Clarendon—Mrs. D. C. Watson, Luther; Sam Main, Spring Lake; F. H. Tuttle, Muskegon; R. J. Dudley, Fremont; D. B. Walters, Spring Lake; C. B. Knight, Big Rapids.

TWO MIDSHIPMEN.

Striking Incidents in Connection with the Terrible Victoria Catastrophe.

Every English man-of-war carries its quota of midshipmen, whose ages range from thirteen to twenty years. Though so young they are already officers, and are frequently intrusted with important duties, says Harper's Young People.

A few days after the late disaster to H. M. S. Victoria, a midshipman arrived in London bearing Admiral Markham's official report of the unfortunate event. As the custodian of such important documents this young gentleman's passage was made as swift and easy as possible. Arriving at Calais, on the coast of France, too late to catch the regular boat, he chartered a special steamer for himself alone. Again, at Dover, on the English side of the channel, there was no express train scheduled to start for an hour or two after his arrival, so the youthful dispatch bearer ordered out a special train, in which he covered the distance to London in about an hour, and drove direct from the railway station to the admiralty. Having delivered his documents, the bearer of her majesty's dispatches became a simple "middy" again, and when he left the admiralty he probably ordered a cab with a midshipman that must have contrasted strangely with the importance of his air when ordering out a special train at Dover.

Doubtless this lad was selected for the work because of his proved trustworthiness, and doubtless he was greatly envied by his less fortunate comrades. But who among them did not envy the record of another midshipman in the great catastrophe of the lost Victoria? His name was Lamb, and his duty was to attend the admiral on the bridge. When that gallant and ill-fated officer realized that his ship was doomed, and that a few short minutes must send her to the bottom, he gave the order for all hands to save themselves. Not until that moment was discipline relaxed, and then in obedience to the command the brave sailors did their best to save themselves and one another. But not so the admiral. He clung to the bridge, and by his side stood the brave midshipman. It is said that the admiral realized that the blunder was his, and that it was not worth while to prolong life when his career had been so terribly wrecked. But the boy was young and had no responsibility; he had everything to live for, but he thought it his duty to stand by his superior officer in time of peril, and perhaps he remembered Nelson's famous signal: "England expects every man to do his duty," and so he remained on the bridge.

JOLLY POLYANDERS.

Women of Thibet Revel in a Multiplicity of Husbands.

Just at this time, when so many ladies are apparently finding even one husband too many, Mrs. Isabella Bishop contributes to Leisure Hour a chapter on how the women of far away Thibet are happy as the day is long with four or five husbands apiece. Their determination to stick to many husbands instead of one is thus far the insurmountable obstacle to converting these Thibetans to Christianity, Mrs. Bishop says.

The Thibetan eldest son is the principal member of the family. When they reach a certain age even his father and mother must step down and out and go into a small house, leaving him the main establishment. There he takes his bride. He is her "first man," so to speak, but along with him she takes as husbands all his brothers, be the number great or small. The more brothers he has the more husbands she. The women all like it, and declare they would not have it otherwise for the world. "We have three or four men to help us instead of one," they say. The stupidity and monotony of living with just one husband, European fashion, are appalling to them, and they pity their European sisters sincerely. Here is their unanswerable logic: "If I had only one husband, and he should die, I would be a widow. If I had two or three, I am never a widow. See?"

It is the custom for all her acquaintances to make a present of money to the Thibetan bride. With this she leases a field for herself, and its crops are therefor for her own use exclusively. It is rather odd that polyandry was introduced among the Thibetans originally as an economic measure, so that the population should not outrun the means of subsistence.

Shopping in Berlin.

In Berlin one is not expected to enter a store and examine goods unless one is prepared to buy on the spot. If the clerk thinks for an instant that you are not pleased, and may not buy, his manner changes at once and he will show you nothing more. But if he is convinced that you really desire to purchase he will be exceedingly attentive. If, however, after having considerable shown you, you are not satisfied and leave, you may expect positive rudeness on the part of the clerk, whereas, if you buy five pieces (one and a quarter cents) worth, you will be politely treated. The formal courtesies exchanged between the customer and clerks impress the American as very amusing at first, but he soon learns to observe them, and when he returns home he will find himself saying, involuntarily: "Good morning" as he enters a shop and "Adieu" as he leaves.

A cigar factory has been established in Tokonago.

WENT ON A STRIKE.

900 Railway Employees Refuse a 10 Per Cent. Reduction.

4,000 MILES WILL BE TIED UP.

strikers Refuse to Talk and Firm in the Position Taken—No Trouble Looked For.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 30.—In consequence of a proposed reduction of 10 per cent in wages 900 men employed in the shops of the Louisville & Nashville road in this city, including machinists, carpenters and painters, went on strike at 3 o'clock today. The strikers at Bowling Green, Mobile and Memphis also went out, and this action is expected to be followed by the men at Birmingham and New Decatur, Ala. The organizations of trainmen, engineers, firemen and conductors have been in session all day. The head men refused to talk but it is known that the officials will be notified tomorrow that a cut in wages will not be accepted. This means that the entire system of 4,000 miles will be tied up and it will be the largest strike in the history of railroads in the south. The road claims to be losing money at the rate of \$20,000 a day. The strikers here are quiet and orderly tonight and no trouble is anticipated.

CUT OF THE BIG FOUR.

President Ingalls Chopped His Salary \$10,000 a Year.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 30.—The reduction in wages made by the Big Four system will go into effect Saturday. It does not apply to trainmen or station laborers, but reaches the officials and the office men. All salaries of \$5,000 and over were reduced 20 per cent, and all under \$5,000 and over \$600 per annum will be reduced 10 per cent, but no salary will be reduced below \$600 a year. President Ingalls cut his own salary \$10,000 a year, Vice-president Oscar Murray \$4,000, E. O. McCormick will have \$2,000 chopped off, General Freight Agent White, General Passenger Agent Martin and General Superintendent Vaz Winkle come in on the 20 per cent reduction.

Evart's Golden Wedding.

WINSTON, Vt., Aug. 30.—The most beautiful home in this quiet village is Rainymede, a grand old estate of 1,200 acres. There William Maxwell Evarts and Mrs. Evarts have lived during the summer months ever since they were married. There the eleven children that have been born to them, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, and ten of whom are yet living, have spent the happiest days of their lives. There the venerable lawyer, ex-senator and ex-secretary of state and his wife have today gathered their children, their grandchildren and a host of relatives and friends about them to celebrate their golden wedding.

Banks Will Resume.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The following national banks, which recently suspended payment, have today been permitted to reopen their doors for business: The German National bank of

Denver, Col.; the State National bank of Denver, Col.; the First National bank of Canon City, Col.; the Louisville City National bank of Louisville, Ky.; the Merchants' National bank of Louisville, Ky.; the First National bank of Ashland, Wis.; and the First National bank of Plattville, Wis.

POWDERLY'S OPEN LETTER.

He Addresses the President Upon the Silver Situation.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—T. V. Powderly has written an open letter to the president charging that the financial plank of the democratic national platform last year was "plain, unequivocal declaration in favor of bi-metallicism; that it was even further and demanded that paper money should stand on an even footing with gold and silver."

Furthermore, Mr. Powderly says: "The three parties—the democratic, republican and people's—the three whose representatives met in the electoral college, decided for free coinage of silver. While there was a radical difference of opinion as to the adoption of legislation concerning the revenue and tariff questions, the three great parties were practically unanimous in their advocacy of free coinage of silver, and it may with safety be said that your election upon the currency plank of your party gave no assurance or alarm to those who were not members of the democratic party."

In conclusion Mr. Powderly says: "I express the hope that your future policy may be found to be in conjunction with the best interests of the American people, and that no intimidation from foreign nations will be allowed to influence legislation."

Will Talk Finance.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Comptroller Eckels left at 1 o'clock today for his home in Ottawa, Illinois. He will stop over in Chicago to take a peep at the fair and may talk over the financial situation with some of the Chicago bankers. He will be absent a fortnight.

Factories Resume.

GALVESTON, Ill., Aug. 30.—The Galveston Paving Brick company resumed work at its factories this morning after a two weeks' shut down. It is stated that the other paving brick companies that have closed down will commence operations soon.

In a Receiver's Hands.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—In the United States circuit court today Judge Benedict appointed Thomas R. Atkins of New York receiver for the Nicaragua Canal & Construction company, on the application of Louis Chapelle, one of the stockholders.

World's Fair Notes.

The national commissioners yesterday exonerated Commissioner Mercer of Washington regarding charges of bribery, but left open until today action upon the charges against Commissioner Beeson of Oklahoma.

The first dramatic production at the world's fair took place last night. Shakespeare's comedy "As You Like It" being given in the open air.

Java's difficulties with the exposition were settled yesterday and the village on the midway will be opened to the public today.

Netherlands' day will be fittingly observed today, it being the thirteenth birthday of Queen Wilhelmina.

Paid admissions at the fair yesterday was 154,432.

Why Will Ye Waste on Trifling Cares

That brain of yours, which we will spare, the worrying thought that comes to it. How on September 1 those ducks you'll get, when we have provided for all our friends, a line of decoys that will serve your ends.

DECAY DUCKS!

Daintily Decorated, Delusively Deceiving Decoy Ducks.

Wooden Decoys, Tin Decoys. You have got to have them to be successful and there is no use in going duck shooting without them. Don't take our word for it, but ask any one that has used a decoy and if you are not told that they are necessary we will think he has not our interests at heart.

The sporting goods business is booming, as it ought to be, and we have an abundant assortment of everything that goes to make a sportsman's life a happy one.

Fall and Winter Styles of Hunting Coats Just In.

Coats of canvas, corduroy and leather. All kinds and sizes.

FOSTER-STEENS & CO. MONROE ST.